

THE MEDICAL NEWS AND LIBRARY.

VOL. VIII.

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MALGAIGNE'S OPERATIVE SURGERY,

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

MEDICAL PROGRESS.

Second Annual Meeting of the South Carolina Medical Association.—This Association held its second annual meeting in Charleston on the 20th and 21st of February last.

The session was opened by an address from the President, Dr. Moultrie. In this address it is stated that the society "now embraces about 260 members, from 17 districts of the State, as well as 5 district societies, which have been organized in York, Orangeburgh, Georgetown, Chester, and Charleston. But it is our aim to embrace every individual attached to the profession, who is practicing within its borders, who is worthy of the calling to which he has devoted his life."

The following remarks in reference to the American Medical Association will be read with interest:—

"The delegation to the American Medical Association, which met in Boston in May last, performed the duty assigned them, and experience much pleasure in stating that it was numerously attended from all parts of the United States, and conducted with great harmony and success. They owe the high degree of gratification which they enjoyed in common with the entire Association, to the unbounded hospi-

talities of the members of the profession of the State of Massachusetts, and more especially of Boston and its environs, and the united and uncommon pains which were taken to anticipate all the wants of their guests, and provide the means of rendering their stay happy and agreeable. They owe it also to the city of Boston, as a corporation, and citizens at large, who justly appreciate the claims of the profession to this honourable distinction and kindness. The published Transactions, which constitute a large octavo volume, a copy of which I beg leave to present to this Association, will prove the best exponent of what was effected, and furnish an explanation and a precedent to all those who may be interested in informing themselves on the subject. A strong desire was entertained among the members to honour this State, in the selection of Charleston for the next place of its assembly; but owing to the attendance of a more numerous delegation from the West, and active endeavours on their part, at a precedent, as well as the last assembly, that honour has fallen upon Cincinnati; and the sentiment is still strongly entertained, and has been very generally expressed, to make this city the seat of the ensuing deliberations. It is desirable, therefore, that the next representation from this region, and more especially from this Society, as the

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medical organ and representative of the State, should be a full one; and the hope is most ardently felt, and the present moment gladly seized upon, to express it, that the profession at large, and particularly this Association, would organize a movement anticipatory of results equally satisfactory with those which have been communicated."

Dr. Cain offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:—

Whereas, it seems that the failure of the memorial of this Association, praying for the passage of an act to establish a registration of births, marriages, and deaths, in the legislature at its last session, is ascribable, in a great measure, to the disinclination of representatives to act upon a subject with whose object their constituents were not acquainted: therefore, with a view to fully inform the public mind in this matter, be it

Resolved, That a committee (of which Dr. Moultrie shall be chairman) be appointed to present to the citizens of the State, in a plain and intelligible form, through the medium of the newspapers, the utility of the measure which is the subject of the memorial.

Resolved, That the fellows of the Association be again urged to use their strenuous exertions to impress upon the representatives from their respective districts and parishes, the importance of the passage of such a bill.

Dr. Jervey offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the delegation from this Association to the next annual meeting of the American Medical Association, to be held in Cincinnati in May next, be requested to extend to the American Medical Association, an invitation to hold their succeeding anniversary meeting in the city of Charleston, and to urge their acceptance of the same in the manner most in accordance with the known character of hospitality enjoyed by our State; and that in the event of the acceptance of the invitation, the counsellors be authorized to make such arrangements as they may deem necessary.

In the absence of Dr. Mayes, of Sumter, Dr. Cain presented the following preamble and resolutions sent by Dr. Mayes:—

Whereas, it has been the custom of physicians to extend to clergymen the courtesy of their services gratuitously, in consideration of the respect justly due their sacred office; but, in consequence of the deplorable fact that numerous clergymen have be-

come the advocates of quackery and imposture, by recommending secret medicines and preparations publicly in the newspapers, and more frequently privately to their parishioners, thus using their extensive influence against the true interests of science and the advancement of the medical sciences more particularly, it becomes the duty of physicians to discriminate between those who are the friends of quackery: it is therefore

Resolved, That the members of the South Carolina Medical Association will continue to offer their services gratuitously to all clergymen and their families, when the clergyman is known to be a friend of the medical profession.

Resolved, That no clergyman shall receive our services gratuitously who advocates and recommends the use of secret and patented medicines, either publicly in the newspapers or privately to his own parishioners.

Resolved, That negroes belonging to clergymen are not to be considered in any case as entitled to the benefit of the first resolution, but for attendance on them, our usual rates may, in all cases, be charged.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be offered to the newspapers of the State for publication.

These were, on motion of Dr. Jervey, referred to the Board of Counsellors.

Dr. Robertson introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of one member from each district, be appointed to collect and report to this Association the statistics of the use of anæsthetic agents in surgery and midwifery, within this State.

Dr. DeSaussure, chairman of the committee on the number of diplomated, licensed and unauthorized practitioners in the State, made a report.

Dr. Geddings, chairman of the committee on the medical topography and diseases of the State, stated that he had received returns from several of the members of the committee, but that the majority had made none, and that it was impossible for him to make anything like a satisfactory report, from such meagre materials.

On motion of Dr. Jervey, the committee was continued and the chairman authorized to communicate with any gentlemen of the profession from districts not represented.

Dr. Simons, chairman of a committee appointed at a meeting of the counsellors, last summer to attend the session of the legislature for the purpose of promoting the passage of the bill for the registration of births, marriages and deaths, stated that it was impossible to effect anything last year on account of other topics having absorbed the attention of the members of the legislature.

Dr. Frost exhibited a bedstead and apparatus for the treatment of fractures of the lower extremity.

Dr. Barratt, the orator, delivered an address on the diversity of the human race, which was ordered for publication.

The Society, after the transaction of some business of local interest, duly adjourned.

At a meeting of the Board of Counsellors, held immediately after the adjournment of the Association, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year:—

President—Dr. J. Moultrie.

Vice Presidents—Drs. R. E. Wylie, E. Geddings.

Recording Secretary—Dr. D. J. Cain.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. J. A. Mayes.

Treasurer—Dr. W. T. Wragg.

Orator for 1851—Dr. T. Y. Simons.

State Medical Society of Ohio.—This Society met on the 6th of June, and elected the following officers:—

President—Dr. R. L. Howard, of Franklin county.

Vice-Presidents—Drs. P. Buckner, of Brown county; Hunt, of Knox county; Davis, of Ross county; Townshend, of Lorain county.

Recording Secretaries—Drs. Hills, of Delaware; Carter, of Franklin.

Treasurer—Dr. Landon, of Franklin.

Librarian—Dr. Carter, of Franklin.

Dr. Delamater said the cholera first appeared in Cleveland, during its late visitation in July. The first cases came from the Lake, and Sandusky Railroad, but it soon spread throughout the city. They had a hospital fitted up, and adopted at first what was called the Hawthorne plan of treatment; they were well prepared with nurses, and means for applying artificial heat, and commenced the treatment with full hopes of success. The first eight cases they had were treated with the remedies applied according to the directions given in the Haw-

thorne pamphlet, and in such a way as to give it a full and fair trial, but they all died. They then concluded to try the plan of Dr. Ayres, viz., calomel in small doses, often repeated, until the patient began to improve. The first case was an old inebriate found in the street, in a hopeless state of collapse, and was carried into the hospital with several other patients, but to appearance so nigh dead, that they thought it useless to attempt to do anything with him; but after the other patients were all attended to, they had him fixed in bed, and commenced giving him a grain of calomel in a tablespoonful of water every three minutes. In a few hours he began to improve, and at the end of forty-eight hours was convalescing, and they thought him out of danger. This patient subsequently took a relapse from imprudence, and died. This treatment was afterwards adopted, and was very successful; their rule was to continue the calomel until the discharges were entirely stopped—for if they stopped treatment sooner the disease would progress. It was generally successful in the course of twenty-five or thirty hours. After the calomel was used awhile, opium seemed to do good, but if given before the calomel had time to operate, it seemed injurious. They used sinapisms only to allay pain; considered calomel the only agent to rely on, but in some cases they would give a drop of laudanum with every dose of calomel, until fifteen or twenty drops were given, and they thought with good effect, when the discharges were very profuse. They treated in all, ninety-five cases in the hospital; thirty-eight of these were in the blue stage when brought to the house—of these eight died within one hour; of the thirty in the blue stage seven got well—three recovered from the state of collapse, but subsequently died—twenty died at different periods. The remaining fifty-seven of the ninety-five all recovered under the calomel plan of treatment. Post-mortem examinations of those who died while using the calomel showed the mucous membrane plastered over as it were with calomel, and in the places not so covered, the membrane had a less healthy appearance. In those cases who had taken largely of mercury, none suffered from salivation; their gums were only slightly affected.

Dr. Ackley stated that he had given a little boy a grain of calomel every five minutes for eight days and nights, and dur-

ing which time he lay in collapse, but finally recovered. He had no confidence in any other treatment—sometimes used Granville's lotion over the abdomen, he thought with good effect. He found it better to move patients from the places in which they were attacked to the hospital; when removed from low filthy dwellings in which the disease mostly prevailed, the treatment was more successful, and the nurses less apt to be attacked. He states that when persons left their houses shut up, as many did during the time the cholera prevailed, some of the family were sure to be attacked on returning, and in this way many lost their lives after it had disappeared from houses that had been kept open all the time—and in some cases they were attacked after being absent from their houses several months.

Dr. Davis, of Chillicothe, made a report on the causes of urinary calculi, and papers were read by Drs. Boerstlers, Carter, and Buckner.—*Western Lancet*.

SKETCHES AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF MEDICAL QUACKERY.

Homœopathic Broth.—(From the "Two Worlds.")

Take a robin's leg—
Mind, the drumstick, merely—
Put it in a tub
Fill'd with water, nearly.

Set it out of doors,
In a place that's shady;
Let it stand a week,
(Three days for a lady.)

Dip a spoonful in—
To a five pail kettle;
It should be of tin,
Or perhaps bell metal.

Fill the kettle up,
Put it in a boiling;
Skim the liquor well,
To prevent its oiling.

For thickening and salt,
Take of rice one kernel;
Use to light the fire,
Any but our Journal.

Let the liquor boil
Half an hour—no longer;
(If it's for a man,
You can make it stronger.)

Should you now desire
That the soup be flavory,
Stir it once around
With a stick of savoury.

If of thyme you choose
Just to put a snatch in;
'Twill be flavoured fine,
If you dip your watch in.

When the broth is done,
Set it out to "jell" it;
Then, three times a-day,
Let the patient smell it.

If he chance to die,
Say 't was nature did it;
But if he should get well,
Give the broth the credit.

MEDICAL NEWS.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Case of supposed general Bony Anchylosis.—[Dr. GEO. W. BASKIN, of Mercer, Penn., gives us in a letter dated April 20th, the following account of this case:—]

The patient was a collier by trade, of good health, robust constitution, and full habit, when fifteen years since he was attacked with most violent pain in his back and all his joints, which continued almost uninterruptedly for nearly three years.—During this time his general health was greatly impaired, but about the end of that period the pains began to abate, his back to become stiff and incapable of flexion, his legs and arms, his feet and hands to contract and be drawn into an almost complete state of flexion, and his ankles, wrists, and nearly all his finger and toe joints were disarticulated by the contraction of the *flexor* or *extensor tendons*, and other soft parts. For some of the disjoinings are evidently the result of extreme extending power. Of course there is entire immobility of nearly all the joints, and the ends of the disarticulated bones projecting in so unusual a manner are not much unlike in appearance, the exostoses that are met with in real anchylosis, and would readily lead to an erroneous conclusion by a hasty or careless observer. To add to the obscurity of the diagnosis, his body is covered with an ichthyotic eruption, and the skin covering the ends of the disjointed bones being affected by the cutaneous disease, it assumed more nearly the rough appearance of an exostosis. At this time the patient is totally unable to move: all his joints except three of his fingers and the articulation of the lower jaw are entirely immovable, as much so as if bound together by bony deposit. He was brought before the Mercer County Society, and I am happy to say my own opinions touching his case were confirmed by the most of the members.

Ovariectomy.—Dear Doctor—Since the publication of my note in the March number of the "News," I have performed the operation of gastrotomy four times. One case terminated fatally, and three recovered.

The tenth operation was on the 19th of March, 1850; the patient, Mrs. S. L., aged 40 years, and so enfeebled by disease that her death was looked for daily. Complicated with ascites and excessive anasarca. Incision from one inch above the umbilicus to pubis. Tumour cystiform; its whole surface adherent. Weight 25 lbs., in addition to several gallons of peritoneal fluid. Death from exhaustion on the third day.

The eleventh operation was on the 13th of April, 1850; the patient, D. S., aged 41 years, coloured and unmarried. Incision from near the umbilicus to pubis. Tumour uterine, non-adherent, and not removed. Intestines very troublesome in consequence of the anæsthetic agent inducing a cataleptic condition of the muscles, which extended to the parietes of the abdomen. Recovery good.

The twelfth operation was on the 15th of June, 1850; the patient Mrs. S. H., aged 37 years. Incision from umbilicus to pubis. Tumour cystiform, numerous adhesions, a portion of it, about the size of the palm of the hand, inseparable and allowed to remain. Weight of tumour 25 lbs. Recovery rapid, and no symptom requiring attention.

The thirteenth operation was on the 25th of July, 1850; the patient, Mrs. M. B., aged 42 years, and greatly enfeebled. Incision same as last. Tumour cystiform, multilocular, firm adhesions to the intestines, uterus, and the whole basin of the pelvis. Left a portion of the cyst remain attached to the colon. Several of the cysts broke on handling, effusing their contents over the intestines. Weight of tumour about 15 lbs. No ligature was used, not even to the pedicle. Recovery similar to the last.

Chloroform was employed in the manner described by me in the "Amer. Journ. Med. Sc." for Oct. 1849, and with the happiest results.

I hope to be able to send you the reports of the eight last cases in time for the January number of the "Amer. Journ." for 1851.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WASHINGTON L. ATLEE.

To ISAAC HAYS, M. D.

Philada., Aug. 20th, 1850.

Criminal Code of Virginia.—[An esteemed correspondent furnishes the following interesting information relative to changes lately made in the criminal code of Virginia:—]

I take the present occasion of mentioning one or two changes which have recently been made in the criminal code of Virginia, and which may prove interesting to those of your readers whose attention is directed to the subject of medical jurisprudence. The principal alteration has reference to the provision concerning *criminal abortion*. Until the late revision of the code, the law of Virginia on this subject was the common law, according to which, the procuring of abortion *before quickening* was not an indictable offence, if done with the mother's consent. The alteration proposed in this part of the law by the revisors, while it made the destruction of the fœtus, under the circumstances just mentioned, criminal, yet recognized in principle the exploded distinction of the common law, by awarding very different grades of punishment to the procurement of abortion before and after quickening. And the enactment proposed was further objectionable, inasmuch as it did not exempt from the penalty of the law the induction of premature labour by the physician, unless done to preserve the *life of the mother*; the claims of the child to the benefits of this operation, in certain cases, were overlooked.

On becoming acquainted with the terms of the alteration proposed, I felt it my duty to make an effort to secure the adoption of an enactment more in accordance with the dictates of reason and humanity. The revisors of the code at once acceded to my suggestions, and reported the following clause, which was adopted by the legislature. In principle, it seems entirely free from objection. "Any free person who shall administer to, or cause to be taken, by a woman, any drug or other thing, or use any means, with intent to destroy her unborn child, or to produce abortion or miscarriage, and shall thereby destroy such child, or produce such abortion or miscarriage, shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years. No person, by reason of any act mentioned in this section, shall be punishable where such act is done in good faith, with the intention of saving the life of such woman or child." (The expression "any free person," at the beginning of the section, has reference to the different grades of punishment awarded to free persons and slaves, as set forth in another part of the code.)

I entertained strong hopes that the revisors

and the legislature, after consenting to abandon the distinction founded on "quicken- ing," in reference to the crime of abortion, would hasten to banish it altogether from the laws, and that they would be willing to substitute for the "*jury of twelve discreet matrons*," directed by the common law for determining the question of pregnancy, a jury of physicians. But my representations upon these subjects met with no response.

I succeeded, however, I am glad to say, in inducing the revisors and the legislature to perform an act of justice to the medical profession, by the adoption of a provision for remunerating medical men for services performed at coroners' inquests, thereby relieving them from the possible necessity of enforcing their claims in courts of justice. The provision referred to is in the following words: "In taking an inquest, the coroner may require one or more physicians to attend, and give information and render services incident to his profession, useful to the jury; and reasonable compensation therefor shall be allowed, as part of the cost of the inquest."

As the subject of the adulteration of drugs, and the propriety of seeking to obtain legal enactments for the prevention of such frauds, is at this time engaging the attention of the profession, I have thought it might be worth while to cite the provision of the new code of this State referring to this important matter. It is as follows: "If a free person fraudulently adulterate, for the purpose of sale, anything intended for food or drink, or any drug or medicine, with any substance injurious to health, he shall be confined in jail not more than one year, and fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and the adulterated articles shall be forfeited and destroyed." This provision, though well meant, hardly reaches the real evil; for the substances which are for the most part employed to adulterate valuable medicines, cannot be considered as in themselves inju- rious to health.

L. S. J.

Attending Families by Contract.—We fully accord with the following remarks in the *St. Louis Probe*:—

"The plan of attending families by the year is dictated by a trading mercenary spirit unworthy of members of a dignified profession. It has too much the air of pelf about it, and should at once be abandoned. It may suit the dealer in matches, the but-

cher, or the iceman, but is clearly out of place amongst physicians. We are glad to hear that notwithstanding the efforts of some members to have it recognized by the Medical Society, that respectable body unhesitatingly condemned it."

Medical Department of the University of Louisiana.—The number of students during the session 1849-50 was 175, of which 35 received the degree of M. D. at the end of the term.

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.—The number of students during the past session was 174, of graduates 62.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Sumbul.—This is a new drug, of Asiatic origin, to which attention has lately been called by Dr. A. B. GRANVILLE. It appears to have acquired some celebrity in cholera, but had previously been employed in Russia, as a stimulant in malignant fevers, and in exhausting diseases of other kinds.

The plant is indigenous to Bucharica, and is thought to belong to the natural order *Umbelliferae*. The dried root, which is the medicinal part, has a perfume resembling musk, and a strong aromatic taste. The diseases for which Dr. Granville informs us that it has been given with advantage, are those commonly known as nervous and hysterical disorders, chlorosis, paralysis, epilepsy, and lastly, in cholera.

The character given to this drug by Dr. Granville, if confirmed by further experience, will cause it to be considered as a valuable addition to our Pharmacopœia, but we fear that, as in the case of "Kousso," its scarcity and consequent expensiveness will be a great drawback upon its usefulness.—*Prov. Med. and Surg. Journ.*, July 10.

Anatomical Characters of the Membrana Decidua.—M. CAZEAU presented, March, 1850, to the Biological Society of Paris an ovum of seven or eight weeks old, expelled entire with its deciduous membranes, by which it was completely enclosed. On minute examination this membrane was found to present two surfaces—one uterine, the other in relation with the chorion, and between these a cavity; thus supporting the theory of the formation of the decidua which regards it as a complete sac, formed

by the double layers of the membrane, surrounding the ovum as entirely as the shell does the egg of a bird.—*Lond. Med. Gaz.*, July, 1850.

Diabetes resulting from an Overdose of Nitrate of Potass. By Dr. CARDON.—A man swallowed about three ounces of nitre by mistake for two ounces of sulphate of magnesia. The immediate effects were violent irritation of the intestinal mucous membrane, and profuse diuresis. The intestinal irritation subsided, and was followed by incessant desire to eat and drink, accompanied by urination to the extent of seven or eight pints during the night.—*Journal de Chimie Médicale*.

On Turning in cases of Deformed Pelvis. Dr. CHAILLY HONORÉ read July 16th, 1850, to the Acad. of Med. of Paris, a memoir, the object of which was the examination of the question, whether it is advisable to substitute version for the use of the forceps in cases where the head presents, the antero-posterior diameter of the pelvis measuring less than two inches and a half. The author discussed Dr. Simpson's proposal to turn in these cases, and concluded that it is in opposition to sound practice, and to all the experience of the greatest authorities in obstetric science. The proceeding, Dr. Chailly-Honoré observed, deprives both mother and infant of every other obstetrical aid, exposes the infant to certain death, and the mother to the risk of serious injury.—*Lond. Med. Gaz.*, July, 1850.

Reduction of long-standing Dislocation.—M. FORGET related to the Surgical Society of Paris, July 10th, the particulars of a case in which the reduction of a dislocation of the shoulder-joint, of three months' standing, was accomplished by Lisfranc: the patient died suddenly an hour after the operation. The only cause of death which could be discovered was congestion of the brain.

MM. LENOIR and LARREY related instances of injury to the brachial plexus of nerves, from attempts at reducing long-standing dislocations.

M. HUGUIER stated that a patient to whom chloroform had been administered during the operation of reducing a dislocation of the hip-joint, having died a short time afterwards, from another cause, it was

found, at the autopsy, that the dislocation had not been reduced, as was supposed, but that the bone had been fractured.

Some further discussion took place, in which the majority of the members expressed their disapprobation of long-continued attempts to reduce old dislocations. M. Forget expressed himself strongly, on the dangers attending the use of chloroform in such cases.—*Lond. Med. Gaz.*, July, 1850.

Statistics of the Population of Paris.—In 1848 there were in the city of Paris—

Births	-	-	-	32,091
Deaths	-	-	-	30,088

Excess of deaths over births 2,003

Births.

Males	-	-	-	16,923
Females	-	-	-	15,968

Excess of males over females 955

Of the births there were—

Legitimate children (born in wedlock)	-	-	22,068
Illegitimate (born out of wedlock)	-	-	10,823

Deaths.

Males	-	-	-	15,822
Females	-	-	-	14,266

Excess of deaths of males 1,556

Of these, 564 bodies were exposed at the Morgue—namely, 51 females, and 513 males.

Honors to Medical Men.—The honor of knighthood has been conferred by the Queen of Great Britain on Dr. Hastings, of Worcester, the founder and President of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association; and on Dr. Carswell, formerly Professor of Pathological Anatomy in King's College, and now physician to the King of the Belgians.

Case of the late Sir Robert Peel.—It was ascertained, on a slight examination, that there was a comminuted fracture of the left clavicle. Our contemporary, the *Lancet*, states that a swelling as large as the hand was subsequently formed below the fractured clavicle, which pulsated to the touch synchronously with the action of the heart. When examined carefully by the eye, it was found that the movement of this tumour

corresponded with the contractions of the auricle, and was, in some respects, similar to the pulsations observed in the veins of the neck in very thin persons, and in certain forms of venous regurgitation. It was evident, from these signs, that some vein beneath the clavicle, probably the subclavian, had been wounded by the broken bone at the time of the fall; and that the subclavicular swelling consisted of blood effused from the wounded vessel. It was also evident that the swelling was in this way connected with the heart, forming what might be called a diffused false venous aneurism. The severe pain suffered by the deceased has been attributed to the rupture of some nerves connected with the axillary plexus. It might be accounted for, however, by the fractured rib (an accident discovered after death), and the general concussion produced by the fall. This must have been very severe in order to have produced a comminuted fracture of the clavicle. It is not improbable that there was injury to some of the internal organs. We are informed that there was complete suppression of urine during the two days which the deceased survived.

There is no ground whatever for supposing that Sir Robert fell from his horse owing to a sudden epileptic attack. All the facts concur to prove that the fall was the result of accident.—*Lond. Med. Gaz.*, July, 1850.

On the Non-identity of Flesh and Blood Fibrin.—LIEBIG has lately made some important observations on the properties of the fibrin of blood and of flesh substances, which have erroneously been considered to be identical. The two substances behave in very different ways when treated with water, acidulated with 1-10th per cent. of hydrochloric acid. Blood fibrin swells into a gelatinous mass—corrugated by addition of acid—recovering its gelatinous consistence when water is again added. Flesh fibrin, on the contrary, dissolves completely, the solution being rendered turbid only by some fatty particles, which can be separated by filtration; when neutralized, the fibrin coagulates to a thick white mass, soluble in excess of alkali. Common salt added to the alkaline solution produces a coagulum soluble in excess of warm water; the white mass produced by the neutralization is also soluble in lime-water, and the solution, when boiled,

yields a coagulum like a dilute solution of white of egg. In some kinds of flesh—as in veal and mutton—in addition to this fibrin, there is another substance, insoluble in water, acidulated with hydrochloric acid.

Blood fibrin contains more nitrogen than flesh fibrin, hence Liebig doubts whether it serves for the formation of the latter substance. Blood fibrin has other remarkable properties; thus, when completely immersed in water, it rapidly putrefies when the vessel is placed in a warm place. The fibrin in about three weeks dissolves completely, forming a slightly-coloured solution, which is undistinguishable from a solution of albumen; not only does a coagulum form when heated, but the coagulated substance, as appears from an analysis of Dr. Strecker, actually possesses the exact composition of albumen ($C_{53.9} H_{6.99} N_{15.58} S_{1.59} - 1.45 \text{ Ash}_{0.25}$). After the coagulum has separated, an azotized substance remains in solution.

Liebig observes, that blood fibrin always contains iron, which can be found in the white ash left on incineration.—*Med. Times*, Aug. 10, 1850.

Pathological Anatomy of Cholera.—Microscopic examination has shown, as being constantly present in this disease, an abnormal state of the intestinal follicles, with or without enlargement, and a more or less vivid injection of Peyer's glands. At the hospital of Val de Grâce, besides these morbid changes, there were found, in the young soldiers who have died of algide cholera, ecchymoses in the parenchyma of the liver, spleen, kidneys, and lungs. These ecchymoses appeared not only on the surface, but also in the interior, and seemed to result from a combination of the blood with the tissue of the organs. In the large intestines, these ecchymoses have been found so extensive and deeply coloured, as to resemble gangrenous patches.—*L'Union Médicale*.

British American Medical and Surgical Association.—We are pleased to learn that an association, with this title, has been organized in Canada. The following officers were elected for the present year: Dr. Jos. Morrin, of Quebec, *President*; Dr. Sampson, of Kingston, *Vice-President*; Dr. Hall, *Secretary*; Dr. Badgley, *Treasurer*.

The next meeting of the association is to be held in Kingston, C. W., on the second Thursday in May, 1851.